XILUVA

OUR HOPE, OUR FUTURE

RECOVERY PLAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

23 May 2024

Our Hope | Our Future

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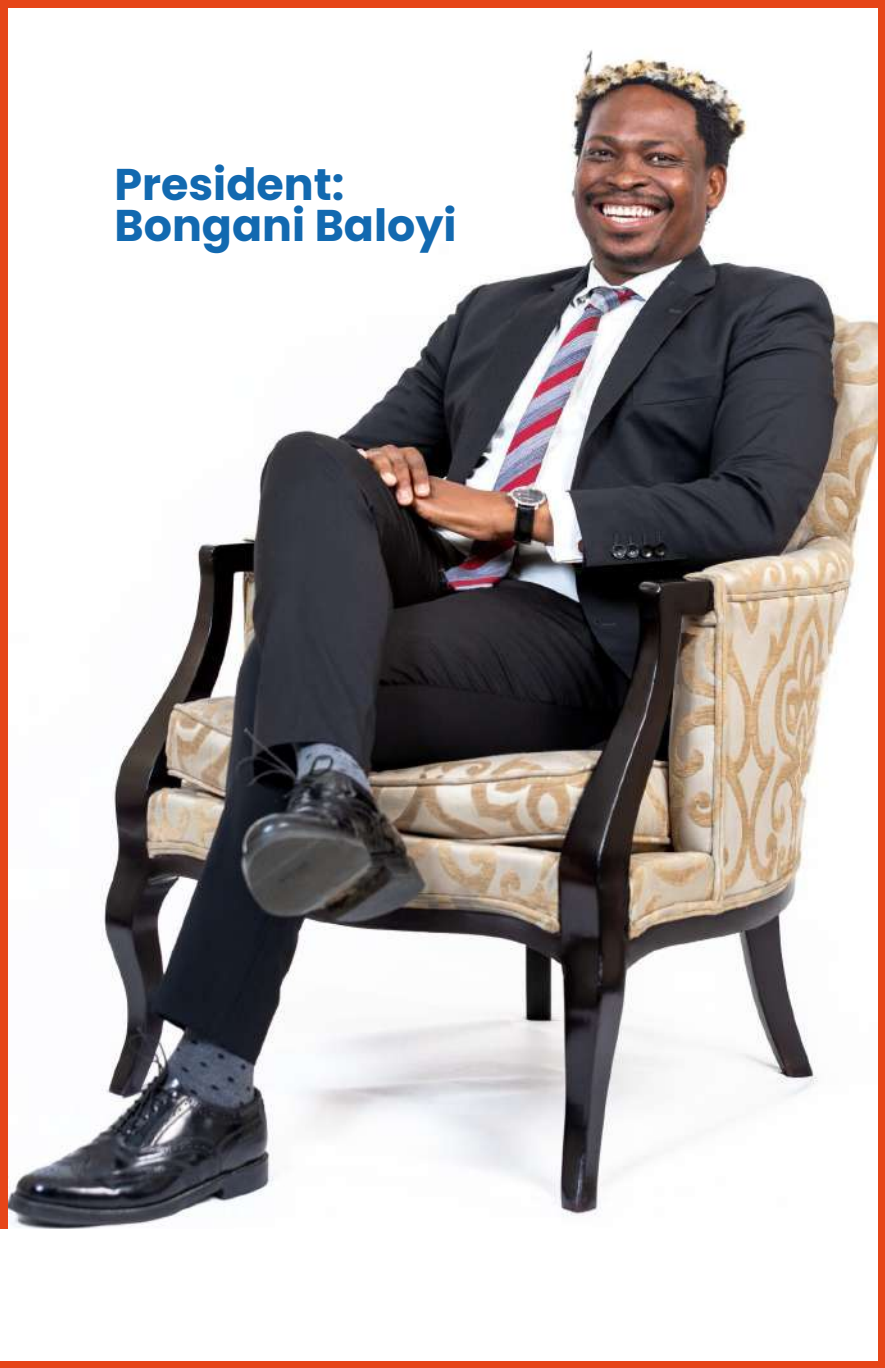
FOREWORD



The recovery plan outlined in this document is Xiluva's comprehensive response to the contemporary challenges we face as a country. Xiluva's intention is to address the root causes and structural limitations, rather than merely dealing with the symptoms we observe and experience. This document holds significant importance for Xiluva, as it clarifies our ideological stance and most importantly, explains our distinctiveness from other political parties. We are guided by Ubuntu as an ideology, shaped by our recognition that the current political systems and ideologies, rooted in Western origins, are inadequate for the transformation and economic liberation of Africans. This system has perpetuated the reinforcement of white superiority and economic dominance, leaving Africans as mere spectators and downstream beneficiaries and consumers. This prompts the question: Whose democracy is this? Xiluva strongly contends that the current political system will not facilitate the progress, transformation and the complete eradication of white superiority and economic domination. Much of the behaviour prevalent in our politics is inconsistent with the values of Ubuntu. Xiluva aims to reform South Africa's political landscape by forcefully advocating for politics rooted in Ubuntu principles, underpinned by meritocracy and a delivery methodology that adds value to our communities and fosters their development.

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PREAMBLE

We, in the spirit of ***Ubuntu*** and our unwavering commitment to communal values pledge to embrace the practices that embody our national consciousness.

We humbly acknowledge the weight of our historical burdens, a history where our fellow South Africans endured segregation and dispossession during the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 and endured the unthinkable with the inception and implementation of apartheid in 1948.

A history where all South Africans emerged triumphant with the dawn of the 1994 democratic dispensation, ushering in an era of equal rights and justice for all.

Let us rewrite our history that speaks of ***Ubuntu*** traditions, where our isintu practices and ***umuntu/abantu*** are central pillars of society.

Isintu sethu – setso sa rona, a 'Set of Principles' that guide all aspects of our lives.

We are mindful of the rich tapestry of diversities that reflect our extraordinary nation.

We stand united in our mission to build a harmonious nation rooted in the values of Ubuntu, with a shared vision of citizenship.

We firmly believe that embracing our collective purpose while embracing our differences will pave the way to prosperity.

Together, we pledge to inscribe a new chapter in the annals of our beloved country:
By introducing a brand of politics that transcends the conventional, grounded in principles of stability and meritocracy,

By holding high our nation as a beacon of modern democracy, where the voices and aspirations of our youth are integral in shaping a society that resonates with all South Africans:
By fostering a culture of entrepreneurship that ignites innovation and expedites equitable access to resources and By promoting the spirit of 'charity' where generosity and collaboration replace the shadows of traditional charity.

These lofty aspirations and ideals endeavour to forge a nation of resilient, dignified and empowered citizens.

These will be realized through the unifying threads of Ubuntu, meritocracy and entrepreneurship woven into the very fabric of our collective journey.

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OUR IDEOLOGY

Ubuntu

We understand Ubuntu to be our political ideology on which we can build anew. Our understanding of Ubuntu is that of a multifaceted expression of the state of society. Ubuntu's manifestation is evidenced in the qualitative output of societal progress. Ubuntu must transition from an ideology to policy and law.

Ubuntu practices will help build a unique sense of nationhood and national identity. The embodiment of Ubuntu is the basic prerequisite and requirement for leaders of the Party. Ubuntu consists of three integral parts that must work together: 1) amasiko, which consists of traditions, norms and customs; 2) isintu: rituals, performances and practices that help with the embodiment of Ubuntu; and 3) umuntu, the performer and practitioner of isintu and bearer of the Ubuntu value system as a state of being and identity. The three combine to form a guide for all our practices as we act and perform our daily lives. Practices that do not conform to those three aspects of Ubuntu are devoid of value to communities and the nation.

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Xiluva places the values of Ubuntu as our guidelines and goalpost, a maxim that defines the foundation of human existence as 'I am because we are.'
'I am' is a strong affirming statement of being and becoming. 'I am' is a limited translation of the original meaning of umuntu – the constant motion between the state of being a person and that of becoming abantu (the people). Umuntu is never a singular state but a motion towards becoming part of abantu, 'the people'. In South African society today, humanhood within the premises of Ubuntu, which is abantu, as in 'the people', has been left out of the fields of production of symbolic, social, cultural and economic capital and the corridors of power.

Self-recognition can never take place outside those who recognise and are impacted by one's existence every second of the day, for 'personhood consists of productive self-development, enabled, and supported by society: abantu (the people or community). Therefore, an 'individual', umuntu, is a total of the state of society. However, pursuing individual agency is a critical part of societal development and benefits the community. The statement 'I am' recognizes individuals as key stakeholders in a society with a common destiny.

The expression umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu – 'I am because we are' – does not merely serve as a mirror (ontological reflection) of the self but represents one's ability to deliver goods to the communal table to continue being regarded as part of abantu (the people or community). Accordingly, individuals (à la Western cultures) who do not contribute to the communal table are not part of a community: they are not abantu. Such individuals are in limbo, lacking the ability to become and thus stuck in a pitiful state between motion and becoming.

Umuntu (person/people); ngu- (becomes part of) muntu (productive agent or performers) and nga- (through contribution) bantu (to community). As such, umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu lays the primary requisites for the existence and inclusion of an individual or individuals into the realm of abantu (community) in the form of umuntu (productive agent or performers). The aphorism comprises a consequential rule of existence and being in a sense that one does not become 'part of the main' without contributing to the communal table.

That is a framework detailing obligations and requisites of belonging to the oneness of a given community. It is only when one has broken with the precepts of contributing to the communal table that one is referred to as akusiyena umuntu lona, meaning 'this one is no longer part of us.' Such an analysis further supports prior arguments that umuntu never, under any circumstances, manifests as a singular entity. Thus, in the absence of a Nguni equivalent expression in English, the correct translation would read as 'I am part of the main' or 'I belong to my community.' In short, it means that an ability to deliver to the

communal table is an inherent human trait prior to any kind of education, be it from a traditional private homestead or formal education and before all world experiences make us aware of the notion of cause and effect or input and output. Stated in this manner, one would assume that being umuntu/abantu is a foundational human compass. It may also be regarded as a statement or expression of foundational African moral theory – a window and a structure to human nature or primordial state of being.

IIn conclusion, Ubuntu, in its function, translates to a 'social utility criterion' that sustains identities but also serves to ensure the production of symbolic, cultural, political, social and monetary capitals, with umuntu/abantu at the core of that process. As such, umuntu/abantu remain constant plural entities, ever bound together in the process of being and becoming. Therefore, the expression umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu is the foundational maxim or aphorism defining and representing human agency, which translates as the ability to deliver goods to the communal table to continue being regarded as part of abantu (community). 'We are', singabantu, is a communitarian statement of affirmation that recognizes one's existence and contribution to society. Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu represents and is a resource for establishing and sustaining harmony and balance in a society, which should guide the formulation and implementation of policy and adherence to the law of the land.

Meritocracy

Meritocracy is generally understood as a philosophy and system of selecting and placing suitable people with the necessary capabilities and skills for a particular role or task in positions across the employment spectrum. In short: those chosen for any job or leadership role should be selected according to merit: demonstrating a level of proficiency to suit the task at hand and a solid track record.

The Party understands that meritocracy is a system of selecting the best people to lead and ought to be adopted as a matter of urgency for appointing suitable people to positions of leadership and public office. Meritocracy is a framework that enables the establishment of norms and standards for leadership tasked with finding solutions towards effective development and solving current and future crises across diverse areas of society. The result of appointing people to positions of leadership and employment based on merit is the effective delivery of public goods, constant and reliable economic and social production, knowledge production, and the distribution and transfer of skills towards a heightened and sustainable developmental path.

Meritocracy ought to aid in abstracting, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating governance tasks towards desired types of development. Meritocracy helps to ensure that the tasks at hand deliver on a social contract held between the government

and its people. It is therefore imperative that those tasked with the duty of governing are selected on merit.

Meritocracy is also motivational in that whoever possesses a required or special skill may aspire to the highest level in any field of practice in society, be it government, corporate, civil society or other sectors. Overall, any community, province or nation has a better chance of success if populated by people with the correct skills and track record for the task at hand.

Some see meritocracy as a tool of social upward mobility and earning power. However, to maximize an appointee's effect on society, the caveat of correct ethics and morals must be attached to their skills, social standing and understanding of the world. Candidates selected through a meritocratic system have the responsibility of replicating their experiences in learning, planning, executing, and sharing to further develop the entire spectrum of production and leadership. .

Meritocracy, earnings and skills distribution

In meritocracy, earnings are never haphazard. Skills, capabilities, and processes towards earning a living need to be accompanied by a preoccupation with expanding the 'gene pool' of 'like' individuals with similar skills and capabilities to deliver an array of tasks towards desired types of development in society. Such a rationale is the foundation of all communitarian societies, and South Africa is inherently communitarian in nature. The fact that it has adopted an individualistic pattern of production, development and governance has not offset the latent communitarian nature that remains untapped in the fields of economic, social, cultural, political, and symbolic capital production. In a communitarian society like South Africa, where majority of its population live at its periphery due to the cultures of individualism in the corridors of power and economic production, there is an urgent need to install a type of meritocracy conducive to communitarian traditions according to Ubuntu. South Africa needs a meritocracy that will abstract, rationalize, implement, produce, and distribute as expounded by the rules of practice – where isintu refers to the rules of practice and Ubuntu is the platform for distributing finished goods as they arrive on the communal table.

Meritocracy in communitarian societies

Communitarian societies cannot thrive once their morals have been abandoned. Hence, 'what a person earns and what they are like as humans' is at the core of meritocracy, as witnessed in developing countries such as China, Japan, Rwanda and Singapore and developed nations like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, to mention a few. Even in nations where Western culture has overridden local value systems in governance,

commerce and religion, those nations have set themselves up for failure as the everyday practices of their mass population are founded on the philosophy and system of communitarian meritocracy.
In South Africa, there is an urgent need to align meritocracy with the ethical distribution of skills and earnings. Such a meritocracy promises to unleash the bulk of dormant talent and skills in areas which are regarded as lost spaces in the South African production spectrum today. Meritocracy should target the geographies of the past that continue as the loci of the 'poverty porn' exhibited on demand when the elite, in their five- to ten-year spectacles representing democracy, go through the motions but lack the backbone or ability to deliver on their promises.

A marriage between Ubuntu and meritocracy

Uniting Ubuntu with meritocracy is meant to create an environment where production and its resultant goods will benefit all, unlike South Africa today, where a bias exists towards selected groups of our society. A union of Ubuntu and meritocracy is not meant as a quick fix but a rationale to mitigate and eventually abolish success founded on selective physical and mental geographies.

So far, this document has defined Ubuntu and meritocracy and how, together, they can establish a practice of production that is people-centred and away from the notion of a zero-sum-game. However, there remains a question, and it is one that has eluded the South African nation since the 1994 democratic dispensation. How will our government implement these noble ideas? Is it possible for the ideals set forth in this text to materialize? How will those tasked with the abstraction, rationalization, planning and formulation of policy set in motion practices towards deliverables aimed at knowledge production and innovation and industrial, scientific, and technological development?

In essence, the above questions point to establishing platforms for and methods of tapping the potential of entrepreneurship – away from the elusive efforts of education for education's sake. South Africa has a substantial mass of unemployed youth with tertiary qualifications, and, while there are diverse kinds of acute unemployment in South Africa that can be blamed on an array of issues nationally, nowhere is the paradox as blatant as the 'degrees on paper' or 'graduate dumping'. These terms refer to youth who have acquired qualifications on both sides of the academic spectrum but are languishing in our streets with no employment. Why? Because the degrees they hold do not translate into jobs for making a living and contributing to society. 'Graduate dumping' refers to the deliberate lack of systems for employing, incubating, or offering apprenticeships to graduates. What is in place is allowing these graduates to drift from city to city and province to province chasing elusive employment opportunities. In the end, the fatigued, disillusioned, desolate graduates give up and fall into the dumpster of unemployment, waiting for the next campaign train to reach their town with promises of a better future.

Within that scenario of broken, unfulfilled dreams is an opportunity in disguise, an opportunity for South Africa to capitalize on its vast population of youth and guide them into spaces where they can diversify their knowledge and energies and take the initiative of working towards their dreams and a better future. In a word, that opportunity is entrepreneurship, a rationale and space that was partially abandoned by the 1994 democratic dispensation that favoured and invested in academia in the name of transformation. In 2024, when South Africa celebrates the 30th anniversary of that democratic dispensation, its youthful demographic dividend must make the right noises to the powers that be so they can participate in lifting our nation to greater heights, regionally, continentally, and globally.

Entrepreneurship

The norm in most countries is that the economy is driven by the private sector. In South Africa, this is not the case, due to the durable legacy of apartheid. Our democracy must correct this imbalance and encourage more investment and resources into entrepreneurship, especially among the mass population. Unfortunately, the colliding crises of the 2020 COVID-19 health and economic pandemic, 2021 July civil unrest and Eskom load shedding have exposed and exacerbated inherited apartheid inequalities and worsened the lives and livelihoods of many emerging and established entrepreneurs. Still, inside and outside these crises, there are nascent opportunities to do things differently, as espoused in the vision and mobilising mission of the Party.

Entrepreneurship as an engine for growth

Democratic South Africa is burdened by the fault lines of poverty, corruption, unemployment, inequality, and generational violence. Like much else that has not been processed and confronted for its lasting consequences, these fault lines require a model of individual affirmation and group empowerment that is not centred on the government. Entrepreneurship is an available model that has been applied the world over to spur the economy, advance individual initiatives and contribute to societal welfare. However, our economy and its potential are not skewed in favour of aggressively advancing an entrepreneurial ecosystem, it is still largely consumer-driven, export orientated without beneficiation, and exclusionary of most of the population, especially women and young people. This exclusion deprives the economy of the unlimited contributions that small, micro-, and medium enterprises (SMMEs) could make to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita income.

Viewing SMMEs as irreplaceable engines for spurring economic growth speaks to their cumulative contribution to addressing and lessening the fault lines of poverty, joblessness, and inequality. It speaks to providing a supportive infrastructure, policy framework and

resource architecture to level the inherited economic landscape favouring urban instead of rural or township areas and generating a Black middle class of civil servants who consume instead of producing anything. It also directs attention to the untapped potential of instilling and inspiring an army of young entrepreneurs to contribute more than the present 34% to the national economy. This is a critical intervention to make since it is estimated that SMMEs employ a large percentage of the working population. The employment-creation advantages of SMMEs are beyond dispute in a country with the highest unemployment and inequality rates in the world, the negative effects of which are seen in the lack or deferred dream of building a socially cohesive nation. These net effects are evident in the levels of violence witnessed in our annual violent crime statistics.

Entrepreneurship as a lever for self-realisation (individual/group)

The crucial contribution of generating entrepreneurship – especially in rural and township areas – to build cohesive individuals, families, and communities with a sense of self-respect and self-realisation cannot be overemphasized. Failure to do so plays into the same mindset as that of the apartheid architects, who saw the Black African majority as unable to create self-employment, drive innovation, spur national competition and achieve excellence. But business luminaries such as Sol T. Plaatje, John Langalibalele Dube, Richard Maponya and Sam Motsuenyane proved that it could be done – and at the height of state repression. We honour them, but they are not unmatched, as there have been numerous South African success stories of young entrepreneurs during our democratic period in creative fields like fashion design, the digital economy, agriculture, and the performing arts, among others.

Those attainments are more remarkable since they were achieved by young people who developed their talents and services while remaining rooted in the townships, thus inspiring other young people to do the same. Entrepreneurship in the peri-urban, informal settlements and townships is critical in driving a circular economy by finding solutions to local problems, spurring financial inclusion that directly and indirectly contributes to the tax base and encourages skills development, especially for the so-called 4 million young people not in education, employment, and training (NEETs). Failure to deal decisively with this powder keg of NEETs leaves the country wide open to political rebellion, fosters service delivery protests, and makes these unfocused youth liable for exploitation by populist demagogues and their narrow interests of Afrophobia.

Entrepreneurship, innovation and development

The colliding crises mentioned earlier are ripe opportunities for SMMEs to emerge and reverse the high job losses suffered during COVID-19, re-engineer new businesses from the ashes of the 2021 July civil unrest and start championing entrepreneurship that is sustainable and environmentally friendly. Fortunately, in promoting entrepreneurship, innovation and development, there is room for a 'new normal' in terms of political party mobilisation that works across societal sectors to invite blended finance for emerging SMMEs, harmonises public and private sector-driven initiatives in collating and distributing development finance, and encourages the private sector to do more to open markets for emerging and small entrepreneurs and unlock value chains in the local, regional and international environments.

FAMILY

Xiluva recognizes the importance which family plays in politics as it serves as the foundation of society and shapes individuals' values and beliefs. Political decisions often revolve around issues which directly impact families such as healthcare, education and social welfare. The support and influence of families influence political outcomes, making them a key constituency for politicians to consider. We believe the strength and stability of families can have a ripple effect on political systems and governance. Familial stability is not just important for individual well-being but also for the health of the community. Strong and stable families provide a solid foundation for raising healthy and well-adjusted children who are more likely to succeed in school and later in life.

Family values play a fundamental role in embodying Ubuntu principles as they emphasize the importance of interconnectedness, empathy, mutual support and inclusivity within family units. These values will be extended to the broader community, fostering a sense of belonging, respect and solidarity among all individuals.

- We will introduce the concept of family in schools as this is instrumental in helping students understand the importance of familial relationships, dynamics and values.
- We will incorporate lessons on family structures and communication skills that will develop deeper appreciation for the diverse ways in which families' function.
- We will promote discussions and activities which explore family dynamics for learners to navigate their own familial relationships, enhance their social skills and cultivate a sense of respect and inclusivity towards all types of families.
- By teaching the concept of family in schools, we not only foster understanding and empathy among students but also lay the groundwork for building responsible individuals who can contribute positively to society.
- As students grow into adulthood, this enhanced awareness of family dynamics can empower them to make informed decisions, navigate challenges and actively contribute to building a more cohesive and supportive community and ultimately a better South Africa.
- We must restore and teach culture and heritage especially within black families to preserve traditions, values, and identity that have been passed down through generations.
- By incorporating teachings on the importance of culture, history and heritage in schools and communities, families can reconnect with their roots, celebrate their unique identity. This will instil a sense of pride and belonging among members.
- Emphasizing the rich cultural heritage of black families can help strengthen familial bonds, promote intergenerational communication and combat the erasure of black history in mainstream narratives.
- This restoration process will empower black individuals to embrace their heritage, understand their place in society and contribute to the preservation and continuation of their cultural legacy for future generations.

UNLEASHING CITIZEN POTENTIAL

As of the fourth quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate in South Africa is at 32.1 percent. This is a national crisis that requires extraordinary programs. Despite modest economic growth, the persistence of unemployment in South Africa calls for innovative solutions that tackle the root causes of joblessness and create opportunities for sustainable and inclusive economic development. Ending the cycle of unemployment will require a coordinated effort from government, businesses, and society at large to create a more equitable and prosperous future for all South Africans.

By embracing the values of Ubuntu, we plan to unleash citizen potential through collective action, mutual support, youth empowerment and collaboration.

Youth Unemployment

- We will introduce a 2-year conscription for those who are unemployed with no skills including unemployed academics, this will involve structured training programs and vocational education, to be employable in various industries post-conscription.
- Careful consideration will be given to ensure that the conscription program aligns with individual rights and freedoms and that it does not disproportionately impact certain groups or perpetuate inequality.
- We will Introduce a tax incentive scheme for companies that hire and train more young people and provide mentorship programs.
- We will promote entrepreneurship through startup incentives and access to resources and
- Foster collaboration between educational institutions and industries to ensure alignment with job market demands.
- We will ensure government provides funding for job creation programs by intervening in different industries like agriculture and manufacturing,
- establish enterprise zones or industrial parks to attract businesses and create employment opportunities in specific regions.

Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises

- We will implement supportive policies for small businesses and provide mentorship and career guidance for young job seekers

• We will ensure the development and localization of industries which produce basic goods such as, the agriculture industry.
• We will provide funding opportunities focusing on but not limited to young black entrepreneurs and implement a tax-free model for SMMEs with revenues ranging from zero to one hundred million.
• We will create a demand for locally made products, thereby stimulating domestic production, creating employment and foster the growth of local industries.
• We will reduce reliance on imports and contribute to the development of a competitive and sustainable manufacturing sector.

Export Skilled Labour

• We will facilitate the employment of skilled South Africans in foreign markets. This is a beneficial strategy to address unemployment challenges while harnessing the expertise of the workforce. By exporting labour to countries with skill shortages, individuals will:

- Create opportunities for cross-cultural exchange and knowledge sharing,
- and boost the country's economy through remittances and expertise gained abroad while ensuring that this doesn't result in a brain drain or negatively impact local industries and development.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT

Xiluva will introduce a system of parliamentary sovereignty, where parliament has the power to make and pass laws without being bound by a written constitution or judicial oversight. This means that parliamentary decisions will hold legal authority, and parliament can amend, or repeal laws as needed. This system will place great importance on the role of parliament in shaping the country's laws and policies, giving it significant control over the governance of the nation.

Additionally, the bloated government has undoubtedly been a contributing factor to the many challenges facing the country's economy. The inefficiencies, overspending and lack of accountability within the public sector have hindered economic growth, eroded public trust and strained financial resources. This speaks to among others the

amendment of the Public Finance Management Act and Municipal Finance Management Act.

In our effort to rebuild our communities, we will employ the principles of Ubuntu to guide the reconstruction of the government and foster a more inclusive and cooperative decision-making process.

Parliamentary Sovereignty as opposed to Constitutional Democracy

- This shift will streamline governance process and enable quicker responses to national issues.
- This framework allows for quick responses to societal needs, as parliament has the flexibility to adapt laws without the constraints of a written constitution.
- Additionally, parliamentary scrutiny over the executive branch ensures greater accountability and transparency in governance.

Reduce National Cabinet

- Shift the focus of ministers to provide frameworks for district government,
- Cut the red tape and ensure less bureaucracy

Reduce Member of Parliaments

- We will reduce the number of Members of Parliament to 100. This means,
- 60 members will be elected directly from their constituency, this approach allows for greater representation and accountability, as these members are directly chosen by their constituents based on their alignment with the party's values and policies. It will strengthen the relationship between the elected representatives and their local communities, fostering more effective communication and responsiveness to local needs and concerns and
- 40 will be elected through proportional representation this is a more accurate reflection of the electorate's preferences and a diverse representation in the legislative body. This system allows for smaller political parties and minority groups to have a voice and representation in parliament, promoting inclusivity and diversity in decision-making processes.

Remove Provincial Sphere

- Devolve power to district government to allows them to fund local services, invest in infrastructure, and drive economic growth in their respective regions, including the ability to raise own source revenues,

- Reduce administrative costs,
- Decentralize decision-making and empower district government to handle functions such as policing, education and health to be more tailored to each district municipality's needs and be more efficient and effective in delivery,

Reduce municipalities from 257 to 60 districts.

- We will advance Information and Communication Technology (ICT) along with other technology like blockchain, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), to enhance ways in which local governments engage with and serve their citizens,
- Use technology to streamline public service delivery, enhance resource management and optimize administrative processes,
- Strengthen relationships between national and local governments, to promote more effective and decentralized governance practices,
- We will ensure that at a municipal level we employ permanent workers at all levels. This will enable us to monitor performances and enhance accountability,
- Tracking upward and downward accountability to maintain checks-and-balances in the system and ensure that decisions are made in the best interest of the public.

Introduce one synchronised election every 5 years.

- All levels of government, this will reduce voter fatigue, and promote greater civic engagement,
- It will result in more coherent policymaking, as politicians would have a clearer mandate and longer terms to enact their agenda.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES AND LOGISTICS

State-owned enterprises (SOEs) have been grappling with significant challenges including financial mismanagement, corruption, and inefficiencies, which have hampered their ability to deliver essential services and contribute to economic development. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive reforms to improve governance, transparency, accountability and financial sustainability.

In managing state-owned enterprises and logistics, a meritocratic approach will be adopted to ensure that leadership positions and business opportunities are allocated based on qualifications and proven ability to deliver results, thereby enhancing efficiency, transparency and overall performance in the sector.

Eskom

- We will ensure the security of electricity supply by upgrading aging infrastructure, modernize its network, adopt advanced and cleaner technologies and implement effective policies to support economic growth,
- We will invest in clean coal technologies like, carbon capture and storage (CCS), integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) and ultra-supercritical coal-fired power plants,
- We will invest in renewable energy sources to enhance energy security by diversifying the energy mix,
- We will implement rigorous maintenance schedules and predictive maintenance programs to prevent breakdowns and reduce operational disruptions.
- We will train and upskill employees to enhance their technical expertise and problem-solving abilities to boost productivity and efficiency.
- We will promote a culture of innovation, accountability and teamwork to foster a collaborative environment where employees feel empowered,
- We will improve governance practices by promoting transparency through regular reporting of financial information, operational performance and decision-making processes,

- We will implement robust internal controls, auditing procedures, and risk management frameworks to ensure accountability and mitigate the risk of corruption or malfeasance.
- We will enhance the independence and effectiveness of the board of directors and executive leadership to strengthen oversight and governance practices.
- We will establish clear and mutually beneficial partnerships with private companies to bring in additional financial resources and expertise to modernize infrastructure, implement renewable energy projects and enhance overall operational performance. This will help in sharing risks, optimize costs and access new technologies and best practices.

Transnet

- We will focus on streamlining operations, invest in technology and infrastructure, and optimize supply chain management,
- We will enhance transparency, through regular reporting, accountability mechanisms and stakeholder engagement to build trust and credibility,
- We will, therefore, invest in infrastructure at our ports to facilitate international trade and to connect businesses to global markets.
- We will optimize maritime digitalisation and leverage on technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, artificial intelligence and autonomous systems, to optimize vessel performance, streamline logistics, improve navigation and enable predictive maintenance.
- We will improve rail networks by investing in infrastructure enhancements such as tracks, signalling systems and station, technology adoption and operational efficiency measures,
- We will shift container transportation from road to rail to reduce traffic congestion, lower carbon emissions, enhancing safety and improve operational efficiency.

Logistics

- We will optimize supply chain operations, enhance transportation and distribution networks, leverage technology for visibility and efficiency and foster collaboration among stakeholders.
- We will be streamlining processes, consolidate shipments, reducing lead times and implement inventory management best practices to improve operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

• We will ensure the full use of digital solutions, such as transportation management systems, predictive analytics, IoT devices, and blockchain technology, to provide real-time visibility, data-driven insights and automation capabilities to streamline logistics processes.
• We will collaborate with suppliers, carriers, customers and service providers to foster better communication, coordination and innovation across the supply chain.
• We will adapt market trends and invest in sustainable practices to meet the evolving demands of the global logistics landscape.

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INCREASE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Xiluva is committed to implementing a robust infrastructure investment plan, aimed at delivering a multitude of benefits such as enhancing economic growth, generating employment opportunities, improving citizens' quality of life, and bolstering the country's overall competitiveness. This initiative will catalyse growth across various sectors including construction, engineering, transportation, and technology, fostering long-term productivity and innovation. Collaboration with the private sector and community engagement will be pivotal in ensuring the success of these endeavours.

Infrastructure investment decisions will be based on a meritocratic approach, where funding is allocated based on the most efficient and beneficial projects, ensuring a fair and competitive process that maximizes the overall impact on society.

National Infrastructure

- We will upgrade and modernize port facilities, invest in state-of-the-art equipment and technology for cargo handling and storage,
- We will expand capacity to accommodate larger vessels and increased traffic,
- We will improve connectivity through better road and waterway links, implement efficient customs and clearance processes to reduce turnaround times,
- We will enhance security measures to protect against risks and promote sustainability and environmental best practices.
- We will ensure public-private partnerships, stakeholder consultations, regulatory reforms and long-term planning which are essential for successful port infrastructure development that supports economic growth, trade competitiveness and logistics efficiency,
- We will upgrade rail tracks, bridges and tunnels for rail infrastructure to enhance safety and capacity,
- We will invest in modern signalling and communications systems to improve efficiency and reliability, expanding rail networks to reach more destinations and increase connectivity,
- We will be electrifying rail lines to reduce emissions and operating costs, implementing maintenance programs to ensure optimal performance and

longevity of assets,

- We will enhance passenger amenities and freight handling facilities and integrate rail services with other modes of transportation for seamless intermodal connectivity.
- On **airports infrastructure**, we will upgrade and or expand projects based on passenger demand, safety considerations, and operational efficiency,
- We will implement innovative technologies and design solutions to enhance passenger experience and streamline operations, optimize airside and landside facilities to accommodate growing aircraft traffic and passenger volumes,
- We will improve connectivity and provide a seamless travel experience for passengers.
- We will upgrade **electricity infrastructure** by investing in modern technologies, grid modernization and increased capacity to meet growing energy demands.
- We will replace aging infrastructure and equipment to improve reliability and efficiency, integrate renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power into the grid, deploying smart grid technologies for enhanced monitoring and control. This will enhance energy storage capabilities to manage peak demand and fluctuations, strengthening cybersecurity measures to protect against cyber threats, promoting energy efficiency and demand response programs to reduce consumption and expand transmission and distribution networks to connect remote areas and support electrification initiatives.

Municipal Infrastructure

- We will conduct assessments of existing infrastructure to identify areas in need of repair or upgrades.
- We will leverage technology and data-driven solutions to optimize maintenance and operations, incorporating sustainable practices to enhance resilience and reduce environmental impact,
- We will engage with local communities to gather input and ensure projects meet their needs and implement transparent monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track progress and performance,
- We will prioritize the expansion and maintenance of road networks to connect rural and urban areas, facilitating the movement of goods and people and enhanced safety for commuters,
- We will focus on promoting affordable, safe, and reliable public transportation

systems like taxis, buses, and trains addressing traffic congestion and advancing sustainable mobility,

- We will invest in sanitation infrastructure by building and maintaining adequate facilities for waste management, including toilets and sewage systems,
- We will improve hygiene practices and protect water sources from contamination.
- We will invest in robust digital infrastructure to stay connected to the world as this facilitates communication, commerce, and innovation.
- We will ensure access to reliable internet connectivity especially in rural areas, data storage, and communication networks which are crucial for businesses, governments, and individuals to exchange information, conduct transactions, and access services efficiently.
- We will ensure that our improved digital infrastructure enables the development of new technologies, promotes economic growth, and enhances productivity across various industries.
- We will have a more secure bulk water infrastructure that will bring numerous benefits, such as safeguarding public health and reducing the risk of waterborne diseases, enhancing resilience to natural disasters and climate change effects. This will ensure reliable access to clean potable water for all South Africans, this means,
- We will invest in upgrading and maintaining water infrastructure,
- We will invest in technologies for water recycling and harvesting that will help alleviate water scarcity and decrease reliance on freshwater sources. A secure water infrastructure helps to protect ecosystems and biodiversity, ultimately contributing to a healthier and more sustainable environment for future generations.
- We will implement sustainable water management practices,
- We will invest in new technologies for efficient water distribution and promote public awareness of the importance of water conservation.
- We will collaborate with communities and the private sector to address challenges and ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply for future generations.

LABOUR ABSORPTION

Xiluva is committed to improving labour absorption by implementing policies and strategies aimed at stimulating economic growth, attracting investment, and encouraging job creation. This will be done through providing incentives for businesses to hire more workers, investing in infrastructure projects to generate employment opportunities, enhancing education and training programs to match job market demands and foster a business-friendly environment to support entrepreneurship and innovation.

Labour absorption in a community, when guided by Ubuntu principles, will ensure that employment opportunities are created and distributed equitably among individuals, collective responsibility and mutual support to uplift the community.

- We will offer tax breaks or subsidies businesses that will hire more workers an provide training programs to enhance employability.
- We will foster a supportive business environment to encourage entrepreneurship,
- We will ensure labour regulations are conducive to job creation.
- We will introduce specific strategies tailored to industries such as, manufacturing, agriculture and the minerals sectors.
- In the manufacturing sector, we will promote industrialization by providing tax incentives. investing in infrastructure and creating special economic zones to attract manufacturers and boost job creation.
- In agricultural sector, we will introduce policies focusing on increasing productivity, improving access to markets and provide training and financial support to smallholder farmers which will enhance labour absorption.
- In the minerals sector, we will promote value addition, invest in technology, skills development and ensure sustainable practices that will create job opportunities.

LAW AND ORDER

A comprehensive overhaul of South Africa's law enforcement system is essential to addressing the pervasive issues of corruption, inefficiency and misconduct within the police force.

We will invest in training and resources for police officers to enhance crime prevention strategies, to address socio-economic inequalities, promote accountability and transparency within the criminal justice system.

We will ensure stricter vetting processes for recruits, enhanced training programs, increased accountability measures and stronger oversight mechanisms to ensure that law enforcement agencies operate with integrity and professionalism.

We will integrate digital technologies into police practices, SAPS will improve data collection, analysis and sharing, which will lead to more effective crime prevention and investigation efforts. Additionally, this will streamline administrative tasks, improve communication between officers and enhance the overall responsiveness of the police force.

Guided by Ubuntu principles, law and order will be upheld through a collective sense of responsibility, accountability and mutual respect, where individuals work together to maintain harmony, resolve conflicts peacefully, and ensure justice is served fairly for the well-being of all members of a community.

Devolve south african police service to municipalities

- Local authorities are better positioned to understand the specific needs and priorities of their communities, allowing for more tailored and responsive policing services.
- We will ensure improved coordination between law enforcement and other local services such as social work or community support programs, for a holistic and effective approach to crime prevention and public safety.

Specialized units – national interest

- We will focus on addressing specific security challenges that require a national -level response,
- These units will be tasked with handling cases involving national security threats, organized crime networks operating across multiple regions, terrorism, cybercrime, or other high-level concerns that transcend local jurisdictions.

Courts to run for 24hrs.

- We will increase access to justice for individuals who have non-traditional work schedules or commitments.
- We will reduce case backlogs, improve efficiency in the judicial process and expedite legal proceedings.
- We will deal with emergencies that require immediate attention such as protective orders or bail hearings.
- We will essentially enhance the overall effectiveness and fairness of the justice system by providing more flexible and convenient options for litigants, defendants, attorneys and court personnel.

Convicted prisoners lose right to vote

- We believe this is a necessary consequence of committing a crime, as such when sentenced, convicted prisoners will lose their right to vote as a necessary consequence of committing a crime. Individuals will be obliged to labour in industries like manufacturing as part of their punishment and or rehabilitation program while in prison.

Deploy south african national defence force in all strategic areas of government and public schools

- This will ensure a rapid response to emergencies and coordination in crisis situations,
- This will help in instilling discipline and order in these areas, while contributing to community outreach and engagement efforts.

Expropriate Land in relation to Law and Order

- Landlords will be held accountable for crimes committed on their properties, incentivizing proper vetting and maintenance of properties to maintain law and order.
- We will ensure that any crime committed on properties such as farms and buildings will be expropriated this means,
- The onus will be on the landlords to ensure due diligence and proper vetting is done when renting out their property to help prevent crimes from occurring on their premises. Landlords have a responsibility to provide a safe environment for their tenants and conducting regular inspections which can help landlords fulfil their duty of care and contribute to maintaining a secure living environment for all occupants.
- Similarly, farm owners will not be exempt from this action as this measure is essential for maintaining law and order in rural areas. Farm owners must contribute to a safer environment and maintain law and order to protect the well-being of the community.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is a pressing concern as the lack of it directly affects the livelihoods of people residing in rural areas, leading to disparities in economic opportunities and quality of life. Xiluva recognizes the need to prioritize rural development initiatives to ensure equitable access to resources and services for all citizens. Without proper investment in essential infrastructure like roads, schools and healthcare facilities, rural communities are often left behind in terms of economic opportunities and quality of life.

Embracing Ubuntu will guide a collaborative approach where communities work together to address challenges, share resources and uplift each other, fostering a sense of interconnectedness and collective well-being for sustainable growth and prosperity in rural areas.

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- We will invest in rural infrastructure such as roads, education, healthcare, and economic opportunities,
- We will promote sustainable agriculture and encourage conservation practices, diversification of crops,
- We will foster public-private partnerships and provide financial incentives for businesses to operate in rural areas,
- We will promote cultural and natural heritage – communities should organize sustainable cultural events, festivals, and exhibitions to celebrate their traditions and history while encouraging the preservation of historical sites and natural areas.
- We will ensure that sustainable programs and initiatives are implemented to raise awareness about the importance of heritage conservation,
- We will partner with local artisans, indigenous communities and conservation organizations to help support and showcase traditional crafts, music, dance and other cultural expressions,
- We will promote tourism by creating incentives for businesses to adopt sustainable practices and educating the public on the importance of responsible tourism,
- We will ensure access to basic services, such as clean water and electricity and enhance transportation networks to bridge the urban-rural divide.

AGRICULTURE

The agriculture sector in South Africa plays a vital role in the country's economy, providing employment opportunities, contributing to food security and earning foreign exchange through exports. However, the sector faces challenges such as water scarcity, land reform issues, climate change impacts and market access barriers.

Xiluva is committed to promoting agricultural development, we will ensure a balance between meritocracy and Ubuntu principles to ensure that resource allocation is based on individuals' skills and contributions while fostering a sense of community, collaboration and shared benefits among farmers.

Internal Agriculture

- We will implement sustainable farming practices, increase investment in the

agriculture sector to boost food production, strengthen rural economies and ensure food security for our growing population,

- We will support small-scale farmers, by reducing import that compete with locally produced goods.
- We will implement trade policies that prioritize locally grown products, where small scale farmers can gain a competitive advantage, increase their market share and see improved profits.
- We will invest in modern technology, infrastructure and training for farmers, to improve productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and promote sustainable agricultural practices.
- We will promote agribusiness innovation to drive technological advancements, improving efficiency and expand opportunities for small-scale farmers.
- We will ensure collaboration between farmers and technology providers, for farmers to utilize new technologies for precision agriculture, data analytics and e-commerce platforms to increase productivity and access new markets.
- We will maximise on available arable land to increase agricultural productivity, invest in irrigation systems and improve soil fertility.
- We will implement proper land conservation techniques, such as terracing or contour ploughing, which will help prevent soil erosion and degradation, thereby increasing the productivity and sustainability of agricultural production on available land.
- We will ensure secure land tenure and incentivize farmers to invest in improving their land for long-term productivity.
- We will increase youth participation by offering training programs, mentorship opportunities, and access to resources such as land, finance and technology to encourage young people to pursue careers in farming.
- We will create incentives such as grants, subsidies and support services tailored to the needs and interests of young farmers that can help attract and retain their involvement in agriculture. Moreover, promoting the adoption of innovative techniques, digital platforms and sustainable practices that will make farming more appealing and profitable for the youth, ensuring a vibrant and resilient agricultural sector for generations to come.

External Agriculture

- We will export our farmers within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other African countries funded by the state to share expertise, knowledge and improve agricultural practices across borders.

- This will develop a stronger agricultural network in the region, promote agricultural trade and collaboration and empower farmers to engage in new markets. It will also lead to economic and social benefits for both the exporting country and the host country, fostering regional integration and cooperation in the agriculture sector.

INCLUSION OF KHELOBEDU & SEPULANA AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Language is often the foundation of a community's culture, traditions and history. Its loss can have a profound impact on a community's sense of self and belonging. By preserving indigenous languages, we will help to preserve the cultural knowledge, traditions and stories that are passed down through generations and ensure that future generations continue to connect with their heritage and community.

Xiluva will reduce poverty through implementing policies that promote economic growth, job creation, access to education and healthcare, and social safety nets. We will invest in infrastructure, support small businesses, empower marginalized communities, and address systemic inequalities.

The historical marginalization of KheLobedu and Sepulana languages and the exclusion of these dialects as official South African languages highlights the injustices of the past and the ongoing impact of colonial and apartheid-era policies on language diversity. Xiluva will ensure that these languages are no longer relegated to the fringes of South Africa's linguistic landscape.

Sepulana is spoken by Mapulana people, who reside predominantly in the Bushbuckridge area in the Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces. Similarly, KheLobedu speaking people reside predominantly in Limpopo.

- We will include KheLobedu and Sepulana as official South African languages.
- We will promote their unique identity and cultural significance,
- We will ensure that their rights and identities are restored.

ARTS AND CULTURE

A cultural revolution begins at home, and it is instituted by community. Art facilitates the mode of communication of any culture whether indigenous or modern. Modern South Africa presents a diverse and competitive dichotomy in its cultural landscape. Where the modern culture though imperialism has instituted itself as a superior force against the indigenous cultures in the periphery. This has meant that indigenous South Africa has struggled to create key institutions designed to govern, create commerce, and preserve its values and communities.

Xiluva will ensure that indigenous South Africa can reclaim its cultural heritage, foster community cohesion and resist the homogenizing forces of modernism.

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This will be done by:

Investing in Indigenous Arts and Culture:

- We will allocate resources to support indigenous artists, craftsmen, musicians, and performers,
- This includes funding for workshops, exhibitions, and festivals which celebrate indigenous culture especially in key areas such as South African economic hubs.

Implementing Indigenous Education and Awareness Programs:

- We will implement educational programs in schools and communities which promote indigenous languages, traditions, and histories,
- This will include integrating indigenous knowledge systems into the curriculum and organizing cultural exchange programs.
- We will invest in indigenous language writers to contribute to the production of learning material.

Establishing Cultural Institutions:

- We will create and support institutions dedicated to preserving and promoting indigenous culture,
- This will involve establishing museums, cultural centres and libraries focused on indigenous heritage.

Developing Policy Support:

- We will develop policies that protect and promote indigenous rights, including the rights to land, language, and cultural expression.
- This means revising existing laws and regulations to ensure they are inclusive of indigenous communities.

Empowering Communities:

- We will empower indigenous communities to take ownership of their cultural heritage and traditions,
- This will be done through community-led initiatives, such as grassroots arts and cultural projects, traditional governance structures and community-based tourism ventures.

Fostering International Collaboration:

- We will foster partnerships and collaborations with international organizations, governments and cultural institutions to raise awareness of indigenous South African culture on the global stage.
- This will include participating in international cultural events, exchange programs and cultural diplomacy efforts.

Digital Preservation:

- We will utilize digital technologies to document and preserve indigenous knowledge, languages and cultural practices,
- This will involve creating online archives, digital libraries and interactive multimedia platforms to ensure that indigenous culture is accessible to future generations.

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